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Pankaj Oudhia's Notes on *Triumfetta rhomboidea* Jacq. [Kirtikar, Kanhoba Ranchoddas, and Baman Das Basu. "Indian Medicinal Plants." *Indian Medicinal Plants*. (1918)].

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Pankaj Oudhia

Introduction

Based on Ethnobotanical surveys since year 1990 in different parts of India Pankaj Oudhia has documented vital information about Medicinal Plants mentioned in the famous publication by Kirtikar and Basu (1918). Through this research document Pankaj Oudhia has tried to present original document with additional notes. For complete paper with pictures, Interactive Tables, Video and Audio clips please visit pankajoudhia.com

For original publication by Kirtikar and Basu (1918) please visit <https://archive.org/details/indianmedicinalp01kirt>

193. *Triumfetta rliomboidea*, Jaequin, h.f.b.i.,

i. 395. Roxb., 390 and 391.

Sansk : — Jhinjharita (J. Indrajī).

Vern. :— Cbitki, Chiriyari (H.) ; Bun-okra (B."l ; Aodaiotti

(Tarn.) Nichardi (Bomb.). Jhinjudi ; Nichardi (Marathi).

Habitat : — Throughout tropical and sub-tropical India,

and Ceylon, a very common weed. It grows wild and freely on Matheran Hill.— K. R. Kirtikar.

An annual or perennial herb, 1-3 ft., slightly branched ; branches pubescent, with simple hairs. Leaves 1-2 in., variable, the lower more or less deeply 3-fid., the upper ovate-lanceolate, all coarsely and irregularly serrate, simply hairy on both sides ; often tomentose and white beneath. Petiole of lower leaves long, of upper leaves very short. Flowers small, 1/2 in. diam., yellow, on short pedicels, clusters crowded into a spicate inflorescence at end of branches, buds oblong, slightly stellate-pubescent ; petals equalling sepals. Stamens 8-15. Fruit very small, globose, 1/2 in., finely tomentose, spines less than 1/2 in., glabrous, hooked, cells 3-4.

Parts used : —The fruit, flowers and leaves. [**Pankaj Oudhia's Comment:** *All parts are used as medicine. Even the insects attacking this species are used as medicine in Traditional Entomophagy and Entomotherapy. The soil collected from root zone at different growth stages is used both internally as well as externally as medicine in Herbal Formulations. Please see Tables Trium-1 to Trium-50 for details.*]

Uses : — The mucilaginous and astringent properties of the leaves and fruits of certain *Triumfettas*, called Garapixo de Galcada in Brazil, which grow everywhere in that country, especially on the roadside, and in the vicinity of dwellings,

render them serviceable in injections for inveterate gonorrhoea.

N. 0. TILIACE^l. 219

(Murray.) The bark and fresh leaves for diarrhoea ; also flowers rubbed with sugar and water are given in gonorrhoea by the villagers of Porebunder to stop the burning caused by urine (J. Tndraji.)

All the species of this genus are mucilaginous, and are used as demulcents, but this is the one generally so employed

The burr-like fruit is believed in India to promote

parturition (Dymock.) **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *It is really surprising that ancient as well as modern literature mentions little about this medicinally important species. I have documented information about over 90,000 Traditional Herbal Formulations in which this species is used in different combinations and forms in treatment of common as well as complicated diseases. The new surveys are resulting in new information and it seems that there is endless knowledge about this species is present in our surroundings. Please see Tables Trium-51 to Trium-200 for details.*]**

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E-documents on *Triumfetta*

<http://ecoport.org/ep?SearchType=earticleList&Author=oudhia&...>

Citation

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